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Sudan-Uganda border to reopen soon

KAMPALA, Jan. 7 (R)—The Uganda-Sudan border will be ceremonially reopened next Thursday following recent improvement in relations between the two countries. Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi said today. The border was never officially closed, but relations between Uganda and Sudan have been strained since many members of Idi Amin's security forces fled to the Sudan following the overthrow of the former Ugandan ruler last April. Ugandan leaders said they feared attacks might be launched from Sudan by these forces. Mr. Alimadi returned 10 days ago from talks in Khartoum and announced that the Sudanese embassy in Kampala would be reopened and that Uganda planned to reopen its embassy in Khartoum.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Series of tremors hits central Italy

ROME, Italy, Jan. 7 (R)—A series of light earth tremors today struck this central Italian region where an earthquake killed five people and made thousands homeless last September. Geophysicists said the tremors registered about five on the Mercalli scale. They caused panic among the many people still living in tents and caravans but did not result in any damage. The tremors which shook the region in September measured up to eight on the Mercalli scale. Several thousand people are still living in tents and caravans because bad weather has held up the erection of prefabricated buildings. Experts said today's tremors seemed to indicate the final settling phase of the earth movements.

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Begin-Sadat summit to focus on Soviet role in Afghanistan

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 7 (R)—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin flew to Aswan today to meet President Anwar Sadat for talks expected to focus on the Soviet role in Afghanistan. Begin flew here aboard a blue and white air force transport with a large number of officials, including the prospective Israeli ambassador to Cairo, Dr. Eliahu Ben Elissar. The Israeli leader's arrival at this southern resort city was greeted with a scrupulously correct welcome but no evidence of enthusiasm. No Israeli flags flew along the streets on the drive to Mr. Begin's quarters at a luxury hotel on an island in the Upper Nile. Nor were any pictures of Mr. Begin in evidence among the hundreds of Sadat portraits plastered around the town. For both leaders, the Afghan and Iranian crises looked like something of a respite from own problems. There is still no sign of movement in the dispute over how much autonomy should be accorded to Palestinians of the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip. For eight months, Israel and Egypt have been negotiating on Palestinian autonomy as a follow-up to last year's Israel-Egypt peace treaty. Israel refuses to offer more than token autonomy to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza who have been under Israeli occupation for nearly 13 years. Egypt, backed by the United States, is pushing for wider Palestinian autonomy. Begin said his talks with the Egyptian President would focus on the Soviet role in Afghanistan and Iran. He said he would not discuss the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. He said he would not discuss the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. He said he would not discuss the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Jackson urges U.S. Indian Ocean bases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Agencies)—Senator Henry Jackson said today the United States should have military bases in the Indian Ocean to counter Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Washington State Democrat, a strong critic of the Soviet Union, said the United States needed a military base in the region, and he suggested Somalia or the Gulf state of Oman as possible sites. Other steps he suggested during an interview on NBC-TV were that Congress approve military aid to Pakistan and that the Carter administration should cooperate closely with China on the Afghanistan issue. But he tempered his hard-line views with a warning that the United States should not overreact and use its own forces to meet any crisis in the region. The senator said the United States should enter into security agreements with oil-producing states to help guard against any threat to them. Meanwhile, U.S. officials said in Washington today Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan may have climbed to more than 85,000 and this force appears to be the vanguard of a large permanent military presence in that country. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said Washington had estimated Soviet strength in Afghanistan to be at least 50,000 to 60,000 as of last Friday, and added that a further 25,000 troops along the border may have moved in since then. In addition, Mr. Carter said, there were indications two or three Soviet ground force divisions may be mobilizing north of the border for a move into Afghanistan. This is twice the number President Carter cited last Friday night in announcing retaliatory moves against the Soviet Union, including an embargo on 17 million tonnes of U.S. grain sales. The grain embargo caused a halt today in the multibillion dollar U.S. export trade in grain. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), a government regulatory agency, has closed U.S. grain futures markets for at least two days to prevent any disastrous drop in prices. Kabul remained calm, with some Russian troops guarding key buildings and intersections, Mr. Carter said. Soviet military concentrations were reported between Herat and Shindand, and at Bagram air base, Qandahar, Gardez, Jalalabad and Mazar-i-Sharif. Mr. Carter said the Soviet military moves indicated Moscow had repudied "contemptuous rejection, by word and deed," to the demands not only of President Carter but of scores of other countries around the world.

Still pressing for sanctions against Iran Carter brushes aside world inquiry into Shah's offences

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 7 (R)—U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today that an international inquiry into the alleged offences of the deposed Shah might pave the way for the release of the Americans held hostage in Tehran. But President Carter, with whom he conferred at the White House last night, brushed aside the idea. In his report to the U.N. Security Council today on his three days of talks in Tehran last week, Dr. Waldheim said Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Othman said that the release of the hostages would be one of the consequences of this procedure. Fifty Americans have been held for 65 days by Islamic militants who stormed the U.S. embassy in the Iranian capital. The Security Council last week set a deadline of today for their release, failing which it said sanctions would be imposed. Dr. Waldheim's report on his failure to obtain their freedom set the stage for Security Council debate on sanctions. Diplomats said it was by no means certain these would be approved, despite the earlier decision, which four members did not support. Dr. Waldheim said the Iranian Revolutionary Council was not at present prepared to respond to the international community's call for immediate release of the hostages. They continued to link the issue with the extradition of the deposed Shah and the return of his assets, he said. Dr. Waldheim said he told the Iranians of "the grave violation of international conventions and international law constituted by the detention of the American diplomatic personnel in the United States embassy." The hostages began their 10th week in captivity yesterday. "I stated that the international community did not accept such actions and requested repeatedly the immediate release of the hostages," the secretary-general said in his written report. "I expressed the opinion that if it were felt in Iran that the keeping of United States diplomatic personnel as hostages had drawn considerable attention to the grievances of the Iranian people, their continued illegal detention could not further serve even that purpose." "It would, on the contrary, cause the situation to deteriorate further and lead to economic measures against Iran if no solution could be found in the near future." But Mr. Qotbzadeh had said such measures would be useless because Iran could survive an embargo, Dr. Waldheim said. "He also argued that while violation of the immunity of diplomatic personnel and premises may be against international law, it was equally inadmissible, under international law, for such personnel to engage in acts of interference in the internal affairs of the receiving state." "I responded that, if such interference were detected, then the accepted practice was for the persons concerned to be declared persona non grata and expelled from the country." Dr. Waldheim said Mr. Qotbzadeh was interested in a negotiated, peaceful settlement. But Iran expected more understanding from the international community of the grievances of its people against the previous regime. The foreign minister said there must be some sort of international investigation, the ex-Shah must also be extradited and the assets he took out of Iran illegally returned. The secretary-general said an inquiry committee "would investigate allegations of grave violations of human rights and of illegal acts under the previous regime in Iran." Its report would be submitted to the relevant U.N. organs for appropriate action. "I stated that the release of the hostages must take place either before or, at least, simultaneously with the establishment of an inquiry committee," Dr. Waldheim said. "The foreign minister, however, said that the release of the hostages would be one of the consequences of this procedure," he added. Later, Dr. Waldheim said, the Iranian Revolutionary Council indicated it favoured an inquiry "in the hope that the relevant organs of the United Nations would take such action as would lead to the mutually satisfactory solution of the crisis." He said he promised them he would report the discussions to the Security Council and keep Mr. Qotbzadeh informed.

Regional Briefs

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 7 (R)—About 2,000 students demonstrated in Alexandria today to protest against Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and called on the Egyptian government to provide Afghan rebels with weapons and arms. The students distributed leaflets in which they asked the government to open an office for youths volunteering to fight in Afghanistan and to dispatch them there immediately. The students, however, posed Egypt's declared readiness to give facilities to the United States to check the Soviet military intervention. They called for a rupture of all relations with the Soviet Union and other communist countries. Yesterday, Egypt decided to reduce the size of the Soviet embassy staff in Cairo and will consider a break in relations with Moscow following the intervention in Afghanistan.

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (R)—Eight foreign journalists were confined to their hotel and then expelled from the northwestern city of Tabriz today on orders from the local revolutionary court. The eight, including two Frenchmen and an American television crew, were ordered by two revolutionary guards not to go out of their hotel until they left the town. Tabriz was the scene of fierce rioting involving rival supporters of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and the country's dissident religious chief, Ayatollah Kazem Shariat-Madari, at the weekend. The rioting coincided with a mounting campaign against British, West German and American newsmen in Iran, orchestrated by the pro-clergy Tehran press. The foreign press director of the Ministry of National Guidance, Mr. Abol Hassan Sadeq, said yesterday Iran was studying the possibility of expelling all journalists from Iran.

AGHDAD, Jan. 7 (R)—Iraqi President Saddam Hussein today received a message from King Hassan of Morocco on bilateral relations and Arab developments, the Iraqi News Agency reported. It said the verbal message was conveyed by Mr. Ahmad en Souada, the Moroccan king's private counsellor and special envoy.

UWAIT, Jan. 7 (R)—The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development today loaned South Yemen four million Kuwaiti dinars (about \$14.8 million) to finance an airport project. The 5-year loan with a four-year grace period carries a one per cent annual interest. Kuwait's finance minister and chairman of the fund, Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Atriji, and South Yemen's deputy prime minister, Mr. Abdul Qadir Bagamal, signed the loan agreement. The airport is to be built in Rayun, eastern Hadramaut province, the fund said.

BAHRAIN, Jan. 7 (R)—Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) has resumed the sale of commemorative gold coins at nearly double their face value reflecting the metal's soaring prices worldwide. BMA officials said today. Coins of 50 and 100 Bahraini dinars (about \$132 and \$265) denominations sold for 135 and 235 dinars today, up 12.5 per cent and 6.0 per cent, respectively, when sales were resumed yesterday after a three-week suspension, officials said.

UWAIT, Jan. 7 (R)—Venezuela's President Luis Herrera Campesin will visit Kuwait next month as part of a Gulf tour, a Kuwaiti foreign ministry spokesman said today. He gave no other details.

Libya cuts off cooperation, trade relations with China

PEKING, Jan. 7 (R)—The Libyan Jamahiriya has decided to cut off cooperation and trade relations with China in response to Peking's policies towards the Middle East and Egypt, a Libyan embassy official in Peking said today. He said the decision was taken at a meeting of the General People's Congress in Libya in reaction to what was described as hostile Chinese policies towards the Arab Nation, the Palestinian cause and Libya itself. The official said a report from Tripoli had condemned China for providing arms and supplies to Egypt "after its alliance with Israel and imperialism and the deployment of its troops on the borders of the Jamahiriya." The break coincided with the visit to Peking of Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak. China and Egypt are discussing ways to develop cooperation in the military and economic fields during his visit. China and Libya established diplomatic relations in August 1978, and there was no indication that full diplomatic ties would be broken as a result of the decision. The embassy official said he had received no instructions to inform the Chinese of the break in trade relations. The ruling General People's Congress ended a six-day conference in Tripoli yesterday after replacing six ministers, among them the Libyan oil chief, and severing ties with the Palestinian Al Fatah grouping, according to the Italian News Agency ANSA. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, although nominally secretary-general of the congress, did not attend any of the meetings. But he was reported by the Libyan Jamahiriya News Agency to have sent a message to the final session. Col. Qadhafi was quoted as saying that Libyans were now deciding their own future and drawing up policy "without kings, presidents or parliaments." ANSA quoted sources in Tripoli as saying the reason for the decision to withdraw recognition from Al Fatah was that the group had moved away from guerrilla warfare as a means of achieving a Palestinian state. Al Fatah is headed by Mr. Yasser Arafat, who also leads the PLO itself. The PLO representative in Tripoli left the country last month after his organisation criticised Col. Qadhafi for trying to influence its policies. Oil Minister Ezzeddin Mabrouk, who had held the post since 1970, was replaced by Mr. Abdul Salam Zagar, ANSA said. The other ministers reported to have been replaced held the portfolios of information and culture, communications, municipalities, trade, and education. The other ministers reported to have been replaced held the portfolios of information and culture, communications, municipalities, trade, and education. In Beirut, a Palestinian commando leader today accused Col. Qadhafi of trying to split the PLO and provoke commando groups under its umbrella into fighting each other. The charge was made by Mr. Arafat's deputy in the Fatah organisation, Mr. Salah Khalaf, better known under his code name of Abu Iyad. He was speaking at a mass rally in Beirut two days after the Libyan decision. Abu Iyad today branded Col. Qadhafi as an undercover agent "who acted on behalf of the United States." He added that the Libyan leader had given no aid to Fatah since 1975, despite pledging to donate \$19 million a few months ago. Palestinian sources said yesterday Col. Qadhafi had earmarked \$28 million for Fatah last November, and another \$22 million for five other commando groups. Arab governments usually transfer aid payments to the PLO, whose administration then allocates it to various groups and departments. Palestinian critics of this practice say it helps concentrate power in the hands of Fatah leaders.

8 killed in Baluchistan

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (R)—Eight people were killed in Iran's southeastern province of Baluchistan yesterday when insurgents clashed with revolutionary guards and soldiers, the official Pars News Agency reported today. Pars, quoting guards in the Baluchi capital of Zahedan, said four rebels were killed last night when insurgents attacked a group of the guards, who lost two men in the clash. Several insurgents were wounded, according to Pars, which added that the guards were heading for the town of Iranshahr at the time. In another incident near Iranshahr, an army officer and a soldier were killed yesterday when insurgents attacked their lorry, the agency said. In another development, a radical candidate in Iran's presidential election campaign, was attacked and seriously injured at Tehran's old cemetery today, Pars said. Mr. Masoud Rajavi, leader of the radical Islamic Mujaheddin-Khalaq was taken to hospital with multiple wounds. A group of his political opponents set upon him during a graveside commemorative ceremony. He was the first presidential candidate to be physically attacked in the campaign. The election is on Jan. 25.

Pessimism, violence mark talks on North Ireland rapprochement

BELFAST, Jan. 7 (R)—British sponsored talks aimed at finding the beginnings of a Protestant-Roman Catholic political rapprochement in Northern Ireland began today in an atmosphere of pessimism and violence. Security sources said British authorities in Belfast had been warned by informants that guerrillas of the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) intended to wreck the conference with a wave of gun and bomb attacks on police, troops and civilian targets. Information on a planned offensive was understood to have come from police in the neighbouring Irish Republic who discovered a big IRA bomb factory on Saturday about 40 kilometres south of the border. One of the key participants in the limited conference, Protestant hardliner the Rev. Ian Paisley, today told reporters that the IRA would try to sabotage the talks and, if that failed, would attack any settlement reached. On the eve of the conference opening at Somerton Castle, site of the old Protestant-dominated parliament of Northern Ireland, three part-time members of the security forces — two Protestants and a Catholic — were killed yesterday by an IRA bomb. After a decade of violence, the Northern Ireland death toll rose to 2,001, with 20,000 wounded. Britain's latest peace initiative, the first since 1974, was aimed at persuading Catholics and Protestants to work together in a local government. Political sources said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher believed that an agreement between the two communities over how to run local affairs could go some way towards reconciling their historic differences, opening up possibilities eventually of wider accord. But the chances of success for the talks, presided over by Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Mr. Humphrey Atkins, were rated low here. The British had trouble even in getting the conference off the ground. The Unionists, led by Mr. James Moynihan, said the talks were aimed at taking Northern Ireland a step closer to unity with the Irish Republic, which won inde-

China, Egypt to develop military, economic ties

PEKING, Jan. 7 (R)—China and Egypt have formed two sub-committees to develop military and economic relations during the current visit of Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak to Peking, informed sources said today. They said an offer by Peking to sell Chinese-made military aircraft to Egypt was expected to be one of the items discussed by the military sub-committee. It was not clear, however, whether Egypt would accept the offer. While expert groups were meeting, Air Marshal Mubarak had his second round of official talks with China's senior vice-premier, Mr. Deng Xiaoping. The New China News Agency (NCNA) said the talks "enhanced mutual understanding and produced satisfactory results." Informed sources said the two men exchanged views on international problems, including South Asia, Indochina and the Middle East, and different aspects of their bilateral relations. The Egyptian vice-president arrived in Peking from Oman on Saturday and will leave for the North Korean capital on Thursday on the next leg of a 19-day international tour.

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Strategic liability

BOTH EGYPT and Israel have offered the United States the use of military facilities should it seek such facilities in what is seen by many as its looming confrontation with the Soviet Union.

This is all dangerous brinkmanship, to be sure, and no-one in Washington seems to be taking the Egyptian and Israeli offers very seriously. If Washington does seek a military base in the Middle East region, it is widely assumed, it would prefer a site that is well away from the direct Arab-Israeli conflict.

But the Israelis are amusing themselves at the moment with a theory about why the U.S. would not, in any case, take up an offer to use Israel as its military base in the Middle East. Such an acceptance, this theory maintains, would be tantamount to recognising Israel as a "strategic asset" in the Middle East, therefore limiting the influence which Washington can bring to bear on Israel to be more forthcoming in the Camp David "peace process."

This is typically paranoid Israeli thinking, but it does inspire two revelations.

One is the extent to which Israel is an unwilling partner in the "peace process." As the thinking cited above demonstrates, they persist in seeing themselves as victims, rather than beneficiaries, of peace.

A second revelation is the extent to which all the "pressure" which the United States has felt obliged to exert on the Israelis to date has produced an empty result. Israel has approached "peace" by wringing a series of concessions, out of Egypt and the United States; even the straightforward business of withdrawing from Sinai has been turned into a laborious process conceded by a reluctant Israel. By failing to link the Sinai withdrawal with any remotely meaningful gesture or commitment with regard to the other occupied territories, the United States and Egypt have given the nod to continued Israeli occupation and seriously distorted the meaning of peace.

And yet, while brazenly bombarding south Lebanon, tightening the screws on the inhabitants of the occupied territories and proceeding with the colonisation of those territories through the building of settlements, the Israelis are able to circulate the idea that it is they who are being pressurised into accepting the unacceptable. This only enhances their siege mentality, and their propensity for engaging in further aggression and oppression as an outlet for their perceived sense of aggrieved victimisation.

It is for the U.S. to worry about its assets and liabilities, strategic or otherwise, in the Middle East. It is hard to see how a search for peace can be coupled with a search for military bases, in Egypt or Israel or anywhere else. It is not the U.S. that has failed to derive any gains from the peace process to date, however, as much as it is those who are still waiting for true peace to be achieved.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The Prime Minister, Shurif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, explained at a meeting held at the Ministry of Supply on Sunday that the supply process is a process in which the concept of participation between the state and the people takes its clearest forms. It reflects the need for awareness and cooperation with citizens, with the purpose of correcting some trends in the society to guarantee its stability and balanced progress.

The powerful country Britain relied during the peak of its supply crisis in the Second World War on the awareness and participation of the British consumer to face the crisis, which history shows provided the atmosphere which led to its victory.

Jordan enjoys a good supply position and it does not face any crisis in this respect -- although the nation is passing through a period of national confrontation which in fact is more severe than the military confrontation the country may be exposed to at any moment.

The good supply position, as the prime minister said, has led to a state of over-indulgence in consumption, which is felt in every aspect of our life. To be able to face the enemy we should change the mode of our living by abandoning our selfish desires in favour of a collective and pan-Arab desire to strengthening our steadfastness and safeguard the economic conditions necessitated by this steadfastness.

AL DUSTOUR: The ninth meeting between Sadat and Begin in Aswan takes place in the light of the variables that have emerged in the Middle East situation following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which will impose itself on the mood of the negotiations as perceived by Egyptian and Israeli observers.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan unfortunately supports Cairo and Tel Aviv's views in the people's minds about the Soviet threat to the region, in that this threat cannot be resisted without the U.S. -- which implies accepting the Camp David process as the natural price to pay for American protection.

The autonomy talks and normalisation of relations are not at the top of the agenda of Aswan negotiations, despite claims to the contrary made by the two parties. Egypt, the U.S. and Israel know that the autonomy subject is moving in a vicious circle and that no progress is expected that will please the Palestinians -- unless Begin's government changes its stubborn attitude.

As to the normalisation of relations, they are progressing according to the plan without any obstacles, as Sadat has announced on many occasions.

Despite all this, Sadat and Begin find no harm in keeping the autonomy talks and the normalisation of relations as the public focus of their meeting, while in fact they will not constitute the main topics of the talks.

The Aswan meeting aims at developing the Egyptian-Israeli treaty to evolve a formula of unannounced military alliance for action in the Middle East within the framework of U.S. strategy in the area.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Dept. of Culture and Arts, presents an exhibition of contemporary German graphic art from the art centres of Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Munich. The exhibition is on display during regular hours until Saturday, January 12.

'People of Gaza, W. Bank are one'

By Steven Ross
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 7 -- The Mayor of Gaza, Mr. Rashad Al Shawwa, has condemned the Israeli attempt to take over the Jerusalem District Electricity Company (JDEC), calling it a move to "integrate Jerusalem into Israel by eliminating Arab representation."

Speaking in an interview today at his suite in the Hotel Jordan International, Mr. Shawwa said: "The motive of the Israeli government is very clear. It is to separate Jerusalem ultimately from the West Bank. The JDEC supplies all vicinities of Jerusalem with electricity, including those areas where Jewish settlements have been built, and this weakens the Israeli annexation claim. Israel wants to put a sort of boundary between Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied territories."

"This is a very serious matter, and the annexation must be opposed and fought to all possible extent."

Mr. Shawwa was echoing a statement released by the Gaza Municipal Council following an extraordinary session on Jan. 5 condemning the proposed takeover of the JDEC as the latest step in a series of measures designed to create what Israel is pleased to call a unified Jerusalem which will be the eternal capital of Israel.

This started with Israel's announcement of the annexation of the Arab city, its refusal to deal with it as part of the West Bank and the dissolution of the city's Arab municipal council followed by the formation of a purely Israeli municipal council for East (Arab) and West (Jewish) Jerusalem.

Israel then moved Arab courts and the departments of education, health and agriculture outside East Jerusalem to other locations in the West Bank, the statement said. Israel then proceeded to alter the curriculum in East Jerusalem schools. It has proceeded to confiscate Arab lands and set up a ring of settlements around East Jerusalem as well as in other parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Now Israel has decided to revoke the concession which the Arab company enjoys to provide electricity to East Jerusalem and its environs as well as other towns and villages in the West Bank.

Emphasising the unity of all the Palestinians of the occupied territories, Mr. Shawwa added: "I think it would be well worth while if the mayors of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were jointly to take a united step to oppose the annexation."

"I tried to travel to the West Bank three days ago to meet with the mayors of other towns under occupation. The Israelis, however, did not allow me to visit my towns in the West Bank. They told me I was free to travel to Jordan, but not to stop in Jerusalem, Hebron or Nablus."

"Clearly the Israeli government insists on separating Gaza from the West Bank. They were very upset when we met on the Shakh's affair (the recent arrest and threatened deportation of Nablus Mayor Bassam Al Shakh, who was subsequently released due to public outcry and action by Palestinian mayors)."

The statement by the Gaza Municipal Council said it rejected the takeover decision "out of the deep conviction that we in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are but parts of one people with one destiny. Whatever poses threat to our land or any Arab institution in the occupied territories is

an act of aggression against us all and an encroachment on our legitimate rights to the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

"Despite the fact that the (Israeli) authorities are still preventing the mayor and members of the Gaza Municipal Council from travelling to the West Bank in an attempt to isolate the West Bank from Gaza, the Gaza Municipal Council nevertheless condemns and rejects the decision to take over the Arab Jerusalem Electricity Company and asks the Israeli government to rescind the decision, if it is acting in good faith as it claims, so as to allow the Arab company to go on providing its services and to proceed with its activities. The Municipal Council of the City of Gaza hereby declares its solidarity with the company's board of directors, its employees and all those who work for it and with all national municipalities, institutions, societies and groupings in whatever decisions they may take."

"The Municipal Council of the City of Gaza decrees strong condemnation of plans by the Israeli authorities to put the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul in trial because they have protested the confiscation of land within the boundaries of their municipalities for the establishment of Jewish settlements."

"The council considers the actions of the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul as being in conformity with their legitimate right to protest and to warn the citizens of the threat menacing their lands; it does not regard their actions as a provocation as the Israeli authorities claim."

"The council asks the Israeli government to put a halt to such tyrannical measures, the purpose of which is to unburden itself of nationalistic mayors and people in order to allow its plans to pass."

Mr. Shawwa said that the issue of the threatened takeover of the JDEC is much more serious than the Shakh's affair, being in principle an aggression on Arab rights in the occupied territories. "The Shakh's affair had a personal element," he said. "I am very hopeful that a united stand within the occupied territories and in Jordan will succeed, as it did in the case of Mayor Shakh's," he added.

Gaza projects planned

Mr. Shawwa, who arrived in Jordan yesterday at noon, is attempting to raise funds for a number of development projects in the Gaza Strip and Gaza Municipality. The major projects to be supported by these funds are:

— A storm water project to collect rainwater and channel it into a "lagoon" or reservoir which will be 100 dunums in area, from where it will be taken and reinjected into the ground to preserve the water table. The water will also be used to irrigate orange groves. The rainwater thus collected would otherwise threaten roads built on low ground. This project, which will save an estimated four million cubic metres of water every year, will cost about \$24 million, and take about three years to complete.

— "Another very important project," Mr. Shawwa said, "is the purification of sewage water to be rechanneled and used for irrigating citrus plantations. We already have a lagoon for this purpose, but Gaza is expanding so quickly that we must expand the lagoon by another 100 dunums, bringing it to a total area of about 170 dunums. This project will save some 6-8 million cubic metres of water which is currently being pumped out of

Mayors of Gaza, Bireh in exclusive interviews



Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawwa

fresh water wells for irrigation. It is expected to cost about \$5 million.

— Because of overcrowding in the Municipality of Gaza's primary schools, they now operate on a double shift, with half the students attending classes from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., and the other half attending from noon until three in the afternoon. The third major project is to build 200 new classrooms which can accommodate 45 students each, so that all of Gaza's approximately 18,000 primary school students can attend school all day.

— "These will both help us reclaim the eroded land, and provide a harbour for small fishing boats," he said. The anti-erosion project is expected to cost approximately \$4 million.

— Besides these major projects, there are a number of smaller ones, including the development of a housing project for needy Gaza residents on 50 dunums of land in the Gaza Strip which has been ceded by the Israeli Government, and the building of a citrus-juice factory. "As citrus fruits are our main produce, we need this factory very badly," said Mr. Shawwa.

Because taxes within the Gaza Strip are far from adequate to support these important projects, Mr. Shawwa is visiting both Jordan and Lebanon in an attempt to raise funds for them. "We have no means locally" of attaining these goals, he said.

In Amman, he is meeting with members of the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the People in the Occupied Territories, set up during the Baghdad summit at the end of 1978. "The committee must provide us with some of the funds and help us to obtain the rest," he said. "These are very important projects."

Mr. Shawwa has already met with some of the members of the committee, and will see the rest during the next few days. He expects to leave for Beirut on Friday morning.

JDEC takeover move is attempt to integrate Jerusalem into Israel

By Serene R. Farraj

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 7 -- West Bank mayors do not intend to resign in protest against Israel's decision to take over the Jerusalem District Electricity Company (JDEC). Mr. Ibrahim Tawil, the mayor of Bireh in the occupied West Bank, told the Jordan Times here today.

He was commenting on a report in the local press that the mayors were contemplating this step as a repeat of the massive resignation of West Bank and Gaza Strip mayors which was successful in causing the Israeli authorities to retract their decision to deport the Mayor of Nablus, Bassam Al Shakh, toward the end of last year.

"There are different ways to solve the different problems we face in the West Bank. We do not resign whenever we face a problem; each problem is solved in a different way."

"In response to Israel's decision to take over the JDEC, many conferences were held in the West Bank, attended by the mayors of towns within the company's concession area, to study the possible means of facing this problem. We are now studying the legal aspects of the problem to view the possibility of success," Mr. Tawil said.

He said Israel had no right to take over the JDEC just when the company had begun to surmount the problems it faced. The Israeli measure did not take into consideration the improving circumstances of the company. "In my view, the Israeli measure aims at integrating the Arab city of Jerusalem within Israel, by severing the only remaining link between Arab Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank, and that is the JDEC. This action could also mean that Israel hopes to force the company to give up part of its concession as it had tried to do in the past, but failed to achieve."

On January 28, 1980, Mr. Tawil will appear again before the Israeli supreme court in Jerusalem. Mr. Tawil was charged together with Mr. Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah, for assaulting a policeman, assaulting a soldier and hindering court proceedings during a case raised by the Municipality of Bireh against the Beth El settlement north of Bireh.

Mr. Tawil said: "During previous court sessions, Israeli witnesses have mainly succeeded in contradicting themselves. This proves that the case brought against us is fabricated." Concerning Jewish settlements, Mr. Tawil said: "The Israeli supreme court's decision to dismantle the

Elon Moreh settlement has achieved much. The Israelis claim that they have moved the settlement, which was built on privately-owned land, to government-owned land. This doesn't mean anything, because the land, whether it is owned privately or by the government, is Palestinian and Arab land, and therefore it is illegal for Israel to use this land for its own purposes."

He added that Israel now is using a new method of land confiscation: after they confiscate land, they send a notice to its owners, asking them to come and receive their compensation for the land which the Israeli authorities seized. The idea is to tempt owners with the prospect of compensation for land which would never have sold in the place of their own free will. This tactic is not working, added.

Mr. Tawil is in Amman for today's visit to discuss with officials here problems facing the West Bank people in general and the Municipality in particular.

Today Mr. Tawil met with Prime Minister, Shurif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, and discussed him the affairs of West Bank servants since 1967.

Arabs ask Israel's high court to remove Elon Moreh settlers

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 7 (R) -- Palestinians from the occupied West Bank today appealed to Israel's high court to order the immediate removal of a controversial Jewish settlement overlooking the town of Nablus.

The appeal came several months after the high court ordered the government to dismantle the village of Elon Moreh, built on private land taken from local Arabs.

The government handed several plots of land back to the five owners who originally took court

action against the settlement, but the Jewish settlers have so far refused to evacuate most of the land on which the outpost was erected.

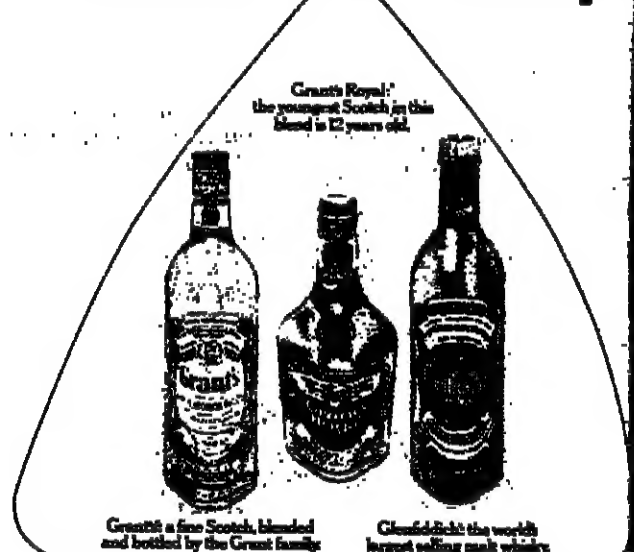
The government said last week it would take about a month to complete the construction of a

new village for the national settlers.

But the 18 owners of remaining land today asked court to order the immediate removal of settlers and so the cabinet of failing to abide the first ruling.

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Amman

LARGE VILLA FOR RENT

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The villa consists of three large bedrooms (32 square metres), modern German-style kitchen, three bathrooms, two drawing rooms (1,000 square metres each), study, three verandas, garage, garden and continuous supply of water. Total area: 365 square metres. All walls are covered with wall-paper, central heating and has a telephone.

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Tel. 41112

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FURNISHED HOUSE

Three bedrooms with six beds and one child's cot. One dining and one sitting-room, all wall to wall carpeted. Central heating and 2.5 tons air conditioner. One coloured and one black and white T.V., telephone, garage, garden and glassed-in veranda, dish washer, automatic washing machine and or ordinary washing machine, hoover and carpet shampooing machine. Although no water problem in the area, 7 tanks available. Fully equipped kitchen. 8th Circle.

Please contact tel: 41663, after 4 p.m.

LUXURIOUS OFFICES FOR RENT

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Excellent location. Each office has a private toilet. Parking available. Two elevators. Hot and cold running water. Pressurised water system. Heat-absorbing mirror reflecting glass. Intercom system installed. Telephone lines available. Extra electricity generator. Twelve-hour reception and cleaning service.

More details at information desk in building or telephone 67318 in the afternoons only.

ANNOUNCEMENT

HANBO General Construction Co. Ltd., Seoul, Korea announces its new company name as follows:

NEW HANBO General Construction Co., Ltd.

OLD CHOSUK Construction Co., Ltd.

The above change is limited to the company name only. The legal status, foreign company registration No. 132 in Jordan's Ministry of Industry and Trade management and business operations, postal address, telephone and telex numbers remain the same as those of the former Chosuk Construction Co., Ltd.

Promising better service in the field of construction work in future, we wish a happy new year to all our clients and friends in Jordan.

Very sincerely,
LEE, YOUNG SIK
Vice President/Representative
Amman Branch

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UNFURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Unfurnished, large apartment located between the First and Second Circles, Jabal Amman area, 2 bedrooms, dining, sitting and living-room, veranda, central heating, large kitchen and rest room. Can be furnished, if desired.

If interested, please call 42865

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

Columbia professor says: U.S. foiled in ME by inreconcilable positions

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 7 — "The Palestinians want peace with justice; Israelis want peace with security. If we give one side what they want, the other side will be disappointed. The U.S. wants a peace settlement."

Dr. Jacob Hurewitz, director of the Middle East Institute and professor of government at Columbia University in New York, said tonight before the World Council, as he argued that the United States is prevented from helping to bring an end to the Israeli conflict because it is with irreconcilable demands on the two sides.

He also assured the audience that there was no need to worry over the Israeli cabinet's decision to put \$300 million more into settlements. "They haven't the money," he said, an explanation that satisfied the audience about as little as his note that all U.S. presidents since Lyndon Johnson had opposed the settlements and his repeated declarations of "evenhandedness" in U.S. foreign policy and aid allocations to the Middle East.

In answer to a question, Dr. Hurewitz said that the U.S. cannot negotiate with the PLO because it is too "factionalised and it is difficult to get them all together."

While recent events in Iran and Afghanistan have moved the centre of gravity in the Middle East to the Gulf area, Dr. Hurewitz said, "that does not mean we'll ignore the Arab-Israeli question."

He pointed out that although it is an election year in the U.S. he does not believe the president will be "immobilised" on acting on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This will be due, he continued, to a number of immanent pressures bearing on the question.

In his words, a peaceful settlement is really just a matter of "goodwill versus mutual suspicion" on the part of the Arabs and Israelis.

Dr. Hurewitz, perhaps best known for his book "The Struggle for Palestine", has been in Jordan several days as a guest of the American Centre. Tomorrow he will go on to the West Bank and Israel.

Israel was presented as feeling isolated and insecure; the Arabs as suspicious of Israeli expansionism, a feeling he called legitimate as long as Prime Minister Begin is in power. He expressed confidence, however, that the Arabs would find negotiating easier with the Labour Party, which he feels is more "flexible and less ideological" than Begin's Likud Party and whose victory he sees as inevitable.

He also assured the audience that there was no need to worry over the Israeli cabinet's decision to put \$300 million more into settlements. "They haven't the money," he said, an explanation that satisfied the audience about as little as his note that all U.S. presidents since Lyndon Johnson had opposed the settlements and his repeated declarations of "evenhandedness" in U.S. foreign policy and aid allocations to the Middle East.

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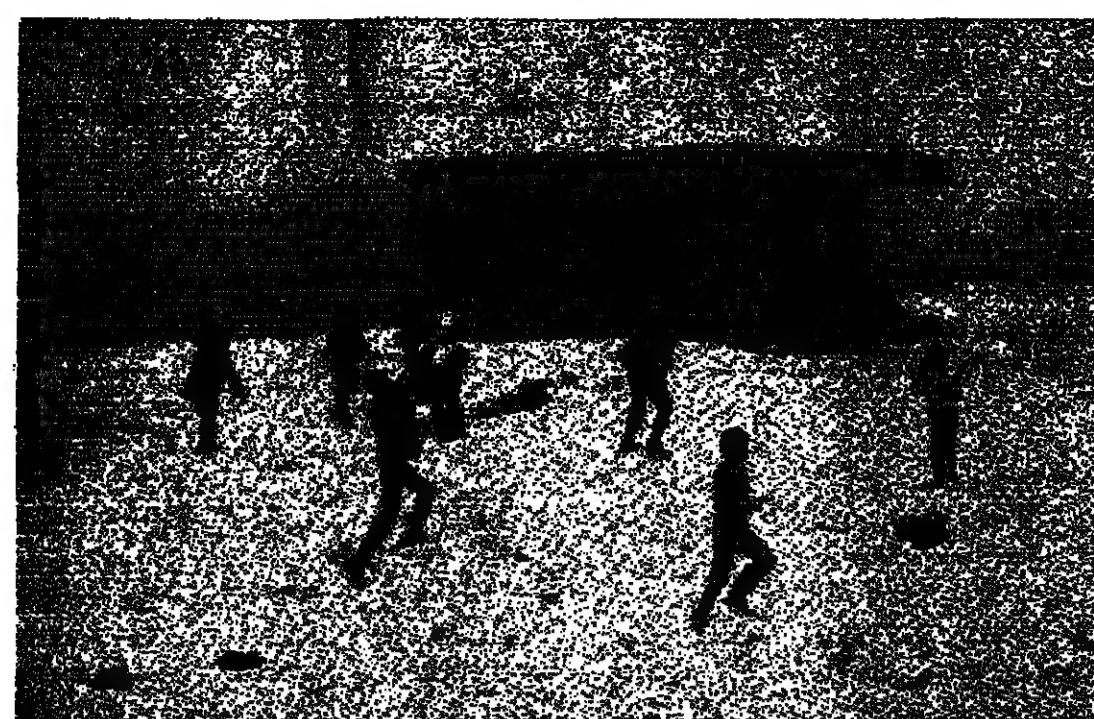
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Boys enjoy the unusual pleasure of a snowfall Sunday

Heavy snow causes light damage

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JT)—Despite the heavy snowfall on Saturday evening, which was reported to have settled 20 to 30 centimetres deep in some of the highest areas of Amman, there was relatively little damage incurred, Brig. Gen. Mohammad Khasawneh, assistant director general of the Civil Defence Department, told the Jordan Times today.

No deaths from exposure nor other injuries to travellers were reported, although a number of citizens had to be rescued from snowed-in cars in the Sweileh area. Roads in the Sweileh and Ajloun areas were closed for a few hours until snowploughs succeeded in unblocking them. The main roads blocked were those between Ajloun and Jerash, Ajloun and Irbid and, for a short while, the Sweileh-Amman road.

Gen. Khasawneh said that the worst effect of the snow was on electricity poles, a very large number of which fell down in the Amman and Sweileh areas.

Two large trees which fell across the road just up from the Jordan Times near Al Bustan restaurant were cleared within an hour. On Jabal Jofar in the centre of town a landslide up the road from the

Akkash suq brought municipality engineers rushing to the site. Thirty-nine millimetres of rain with snow fell at the Amman civil airport, the Meteorological Bureau said today, but the flight schedules were not disrupted more than usual. The meteorological station has no measurements for the depth of snow, only its

equivalent in rainfall. At the University of Jordan 20 mm of rain with snow was recorded, in Ajloun 27.5 mm, in Jerash 22 mm and in Kurak 10 mm.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00
U.K. sterling	657.90/661.90
West German mark	171.70/173.70
Swiss franc	187.10/188.20
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	73.10/73.50
French franc	36.50/36.70
Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	125.10/125.90
Dutch guilder	155.40/156.30
Belgium franc	105.40/106.00
Swedish crown	71.00/71.30

AMMAN, Jan. 5—Jordan's financial sector is set for an injection of new talent this year, with the imminent start-up of operations of the Jordan Securities Corporation (JSC), the newest local company to deal exclusively in securities and capital market instruments.

This should also prod the growing links already being developed between Jordan's two-year-old stock exchange and investors in the Middle East and abroad.

Mr. Sa'ad Hammami, General Manager of JSC, told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week the JD 2 million capital of the company has been fully subscribed; in fact, it was 7½ times oversubscribed, he said, reflecting the obvious willingness of local investors to get more intimately involved in the securities sector.

The company held its constituent assembly last month, and expects to open its doors within the next several months, in its new offices in the Housing Bank building in Abdali.

Mr. Hammami said JSC would deal "essentially in the development of capital markets and financial instruments, both in primary and secondary markets." This would cover company shares and bonds, certificates of deposit, underwriting new securities issues, taking fixed-term deposit deposits and all kinds of foreign currency deposits, and dealing in any kind of money market instrument that is deemed appropriate for the local financial sector. The company also plans to offer portfolio management and financial

PM calls for restraint in consumption and spending

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, has called on Jordanians to cut back on consumption and excessive spending and to plan to save and economise, particularly water and energy, and to increase production.

Speaking at a meeting with Supply Ministry officials yesterday, Sharif Abdul Hamid said citizens should cooperate with the government in its efforts to secure supplies for the country, and urged the public to help in controlling prices of commodities.

The Ministry of Supply has built grain silos, cold storage facilities and flour mills in order to store the largest possible supply of food, but

the public should realise that the government faces many challenges and economic pressures and needs the full cooperation of all citizens, the prime minister said.

During the meeting, Sharif Abdul Hamid was briefed on the ministry's achievements and future programmes.

Cabinet reviews Jordan's economic, financial status

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — The cabinet yesterday reviewed a report on the economic and financial situation in the country prepared by a special ministerial committee.

The report also contained recommendations for controlling inflation, dealing with supply problems and guiding the public

on curtailing consumption, as well as proposals for a housing policy and the next five-year economic plan.

A cabinet spokesman said the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, requested the ministers to take urgent measures to streamline work in their

departments and to reconsider legislation and regulations in force dealing with a view to facilitating dealings with the public.

He said a ministerial committee comprising the Justice, Finance, Labour and Culture Ministries was set up to reconsider legislation in force through-out the country.

Jordan Securities Company to develop capital markets

By Ramzi G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

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the Middle East and further afield. This effort will be significantly aided from the start of business by the international shareholders in JSC. These include the Kuwait International Investment Company (10 per cent); Samuel Montagu and Company Ltd., the British merchant bank, (5 per cent); the European Arab Bank (5 per cent); the International Finance Corporation, the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, (10 per cent); and the Gefinor Group, the Beirut-based (but Saudi and Syrian dominated) investment group, (2 per cent). Jordanian shareholders include the Housing Bank, the Pension Fund, the Industrial Development Bank, the Postal Saving Fund, eight commercial banks, six insurance com-

panies, three money changers and 2,230 individuals and institutions. Samuel Montagu will play a big role in initial staff training and technical assistance for JSC. One of the projects already being organised is a one-week seminar to be held in Amman in April or May, in which local corporate financial managers, brokers at the Amman stock exchange and other interested persons will take part. Speakers from Jordan, Britain and the United States will discuss the role of capital markets and the need for specialised services in securities trading. The seminar will be jointly sponsored by the Amman stock exchange, JSC, the International Finance Corporation and the Jordan Institute of Management.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — A delegation from the West Bank came off called on the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, today. The delegation, which arrived in Amman today for a three-day visit, will hold talks with Jordanian officials on water, road and electricity projects in their town. Also calling on the prime minister was Mr. Hamid Abu Sitta, an official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in charge of occupied territories affairs.

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) legal committee today endorsed an amendment to the civil law for 1980. It also amended the 1980 civil aviation bill. The financial committee discussed an amendment to the income tax for 1980. The laws and amendments will later be referred to the NCC for amendment.

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — Minister of State Hassan Ibrahim returned from Tripoli last night at the end of a two-day visit. He had vered a message to the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, 1 His Majesty King Hussein dealing with current Arab affairs and Iranian-Libyan relations. Mr. Ibrahim said he was carrying a reply sage to King Hussein.

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — A four-nation committee set up by the Council of Arab Economic Unity opened a two-day meeting here today to review means of developing the Arab Common Market. The committee will study a working paper dealing with proposals for facilitating the transfer of capital, free travel and transit, employment economic activity conducted by nationals of market members, as well as free access to airports and sea ports. The paper also proposes ways of dealing with problems in the implementation of Arab Common Market resolutions. Members of the committee meeting came from Jordan, Iraq, Libya and Syria.

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — Considerable deposits of phosphate rock have been discovered at Al Shidiyah, southeast for Ma'an, the Jordan phosphate Mines Company director-general, Mr. Tahseen Khreis, yesterday. He said analysis of samples of the new reserves indicated that they are high grade and can be exploited on a large scale. Further studies and surveys in the region are continuing.

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — A Dutch parliamentary team is due in Amman on Jan. 14 for visit and talks with Jordanian officials. The four-member team, representing four of Holland's political parties, also tour archaeological sites in the country.

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — The cabinet yesterday approved a propagation with the International Development Association by which it will grant a loan to the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority to improve the sewer networks. The cabinet authorized the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, to sign to agreement.

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — The military governor yesterday endorsed laws passed by the military court on three merchants for violating Ministry of Supply laws. One of the merchants, a grocer, have his store closed for two weeks and will pay a fine of JD 100 e the other two will each serve a one-month prison term.

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that a total of 26 incidents occurred in Jordan

over the past 24 hours, resulting in the deaths of two persons and the injury of six others. Among the incidents, he said, there were five fires and seven thefts.

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (JNA) — Total of 11,000 adults, both men and women, were enrolled in the past year at centres for the eradication of illiteracy set up around the country by the Ministry of Education, the ministry's under-secretary, Mr. Ahmad Aqayleh, said today. Speaking on the occasion of Eradication of Illiteracy Day, Mr. Aqayleh also reviewed the ministry's endeavours to fight illiteracy in the country and the establishment of centres for that purpose. The first of these centres was established in 1953 and according to a Ministry of Education statistical bulletin, nearly 29,730 adults completed a courses of study between 1967 and 1978. No reliable figures are available about the exact number of illiterate people in Jordan, says the bulletin. But a rough estimate indicates that in 1976 there were 227,940 illiterates.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	2250	1,350	1,350	1,350
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	50	2,420	2,420	2,420
Arabian Seas Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	200	9,100	9,100	9,100
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	62090	1,470	1,430	1,470
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	1000	1,230	1,230	1,230
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	5550	1,690	1,680	1,680
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	400	10,600	10,600	10,600
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	390	12,600	12,500	12,500
National Insurance Co.	JD 5,000	500	19,000	19,000	19,000
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	196	3,500	3,500	3,500
Dar Al Sha'ab Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	5000	1,060	1,060	1,060
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	5380	2,580	2,560	2,560
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 1,000	2590	0,750	0,740	0,750
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 5,000	120	24,000	24,000	24,000
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	4580	1,430	1,430	1,430
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	300	0,740	0,740	0,740
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 1,000	200	0,720	0,720	0,720
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 5,000	2702	8,950	8,900	8,950
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries, Co.	JD 1,000	500	2,800	2,800	2,800
Int. Construction and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	150	1,950	1,950	1,950
		500	0,930	0,930	0,930

Total Volume Traded on Monday, Jan. 7, 1980: JD 180,286

Total number of shares traded: 94,648

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1987	JD 10,000	55	551	10,020	10,020
1989	JD 10,000	1147	11470	10,000	10,000

Total Volume Traded on Monday, Jan. 7, 1980: JD 12,021

Total number of bonds traded: 12,02

TODAY'S WEATHER

Will be normal with a slight rise in temperatures, with variable winds changing westerly moderate. In the afternoon, winds will be northerly and sea calm.

Overnight	Daytime
low	high
1	12
7	22
1	13
9	19

BIG SALE

J. RIHAN & SONS

STORES

Jabal Amman

Rainbow St.

DIPLOMATIC MISSION

HAS

A VACANT POSITION

FOR A FULL-TIME TRANSLATOR

Must have excellent knowledge of Arabic with ability to translate into fluent idiomatic English. University education, good working knowledge of current world affairs, and some typing ability also required. Must be willing to work unusual hours. Salary commensurate with education and experience. Suitable candidates will be asked to undergo tests.

For those interested, please send a C.V. to Personnel Office, P.O. Box 354, Amman, Jordan.

JORDAN GLASS INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.

**Invitation for prequalification of civil works/
Electro-mechanical contractors.**

(Joint Venture)

Jordan Glass Industries Co. Ltd. intends to construct a sheet glass factory for the production of 12000 - 18000 MT. per year in Ma'an Area.

Designs, drawings & specifications have been already prepared by our consultants B.S.A. of France and SWECO Co. of Sweden.

Jordan Glass Industries Co. Ltd. intends to invite tenders from suitably qualified contractors for the following works :-

A - Civil Works

The work will include :
Excavation, fill, concrete and piled foundations, machinery pits and foundations, metallic structure for drawing machines, furnace foundation and plasters, high fusion chimney, fume stacks, hangers and buildings, canteen, offices, laboratories, workshops, roads, fencing and all civil works associated with plant production line and B.

B - Electro-Mechanical Works

The work will include supply, erection, testing and commissioning of the following :
Complete electronically controlled Batch Plant. Complete machinery and equipment for cold glass section and storage. Services such as: Electricity net work and generators (1000 K.W.), water network with pumps, reservoir, softening plant and cooling tower, fuel, gas, compressed air network and installations, steam generators, ventilation, etc.

This contract could be awarded to companies or joint ventures with sufficient experience to perform the works detailed in items A & B.

In the case of joint ventures the "Lead" contractor shall be the company with experience in industrial project of this type and size.

Contractors interested in being invited for the above works are requested to apply for prequalification and to furnish details of the works which they carried out in the particular fields.

Submissions must include the following information :
1 - Company or joint venture, name, address, telex and contact person.
2 - Name of parent Co. and / or subsidiary companies and representative in Jordan if any.
3 - Annual turnover last financial year and average for last 5 years.
4 - Company status (public, joint venture, etc.).
5 - Details of all similar projects carried out in past 5 years, identifying with brief details, any projects which exceeded the contractual completion date, were delayed by labour factors, or were subject to arbitration or litigation were terminated before completion or were completed earlier than the contract completion dates.
6 - Name and address of client's representative of these projects from whom references can be obtained.
7 - Details of all works in which applicant will be engaged concurrently with these contracts including value and completion date.
8 - An indication how the project would be managed identifying key senior personnel.
9 - Which would be sub-contracted.
10 - Details of major plant and equipment which would be made available for the project, indicating, owned, hired or to be purchased.

Submission of prequalification date shall be deemed to be an unsolicited application to tender for the works and such submission shall not confer any rights whatsoever upon the applicant.

Jordan Glass Industries Co. Ltd. shall have absolute discretion as to the selection of tenderers for the project and shall not be obliged to give any reason for selecting or rejecting any applicant nor enter into any correspondence concerning such matters.

Applications must be submitted in duplicate not later than 15-3-1980 to the following address:

Director General
Jordan Glass Industries Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 3079
Amman - Jordan

Insurance building
Third Circle
Jabal Amman
Tel. 41882

Nottingham Forest to face Liverpool

LONDON, Jan. 7 (R) — Two of England's most successful soccer clubs in recent years, Nottingham Forest and Liverpool, were today drawn to meet in the fourth round of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup on Jan. 26. European Cup holders Forest will be at home which could be a decisive advantage in their bid to win the one English soccer trophy which has so far eluded them under manager Brian Clough. He has guided them to the league championship once and the league cup twice. Forest beat Liverpool, the current league champions and leaders, 2-0 at Nottingham in the European Cup last season. If Arsenal, the F.A. Cup holders, win tomorrow's replay with Cardiff they will be at home to Brighton in the fourth round. Third Division Swindon, who are also in the semi-final of the league cup, have a home tie against either London club Tottenham or Manchester United, who replay on Wednesday.

Austin to play Navratilova in tourney finals

LANDOVER, Maryland, Jan. 7 (AP) — Judging by appearance only, little Tracy Austin looks overmatched in tonight's finals of the \$250,000 women's tennis championships against solidly-built Martina Navratilova. But the 17-year-old Austin, who barely tops 62 kilograms, needs no sympathy. She has scored four consecutive straight set victories over Navratilova, and it's the Wimbledon champion who may be in trouble. The two finalists, representing the best in the sport at their contrasting styles, remained unbeaten as they ripped through once-beaten opponents in yesterday's semifinals. Second-seeded Navratilova suffered a service break in the third game against fifth-seeded Wendy Turnbull, then lost only 16 points while sweeping the final 11 games in a 6-2, 6-0, victory which required only 41 minutes. Then third-seeded Austin, pitted against top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd for the second time in four days, won 11 of the last 12 games to whip the once-dominant champion, 6-3, 6-0. "Tracy has always been a tough competitor," Navratilova said, "even when she was 14, with pig tails, in forehead braces." Comparing Austin with Lloyd, she added: "They both look sweet, but deep down they're tigers."

U.S. wins swimming competition

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 7 (R) — The U.S. women's swimming team gave an impressive show of strength in winning 10 of the 14 events at the third annual U.S.A. Women's International Swimming Competition which ended here last night. Tracy Caulkins, the 16-year-old from Tennessee, who won three individual events and was in two winning relay teams, was the star of the meeting. Her best performance was lowering her own 200 metres medley world record when she swam two minutes 13.64 seconds on Saturday, the first day of the two-day meeting. East Germany won three events and the Soviet Union the other. Barbara Krause of East Germany took the 200 metres butterfly and Petra Schneider, also of East Germany, captured the 400 metres individual medley by edging out world record holder Caulkins.

Western Australia down West Indies

PERTH, Australia Jan. 7 (AP) — Western Australia crushed the West Indies by eight wickets with more than a day to spare at the W.A.C.W. ground here today. It was Western Australia's fourth victory in only five matches against touring West Indies sides. The game ended when Craig Serjeant ran a leg-bye off the bowling of

spinner Derek Parry. Western Australia used superior batting, bowling and fielding against a somewhat casual approach by the West Indies.

French boxer retains European title

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 7 (R) — France's Jo Kimpuni fulfilled a pre-fight prediction here yesterday when he outpointed Perico Fernandez of Spain over 12 rounds to retain his European lightweight boxing title. The Zaire-born champion quickly mastered the challenger, and rarely looked in danger of losing his crown. Fernandez, a former world champion, began and ended the fight strongly but by the time he launched a frantic last-round offensive, Kimpuni had sewn up the fight on points. Kimpuni, who this week predicted he would win on points, said after the fight: "It was one of my hardest fights. Perico boxed very well and showed a lot of courage." He added: "I had a few difficult moments, especially in the last round, but the way the fight had gone I knew I was sure to win." Fernandez, three years younger than the 30-year-old champion, said: "I'm disappointed but I think I boxed better than in other fights. I did what I could but I had a great opponent against me."

W. Germany, Pakistan win hockey games

KARACHI, Jan. 7 (R) — Pakistan and West Germany both rattled in seven goals in the Champions' Hockey Trophy here

yesterday. Both have maximum points from their three games. Pakistan lead the table on goal difference after recording the biggest-ever win over Australia. The World Cup holders, though undoubtedly the better side, were flattened by the 7-1 scoreline. Left-winger Samiullah scored three goals and others were added by Munawar (two), Hanif and Manzoorul Hassan, known as Manzoor Senior. Australia's goal was scored by left-winger Tom Walsh.

Belgian championship football results

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (R) — Results of yesterday's Belgian championship football matches in division one:
Anderlecht 3 CS Bruges 0
FC Bruges 7 Charleroi 0
Waterschei - Lierse, postponed.
Berchem 1, Hasselt
Waregem 0, Standard Liege 4.
Beveren 1, Lokeren 0.
FC Liege 2, Beerschot 1.
Antwerp 1, Winterslag 2.
Beringen 1, Molensbeek 1.
Standings after 18 matches: Lokeren 28, FC Bruges 23, Molensbeek and Standard Liege 23 apiece, Anderlecht 22, Beveren 21.

Spanish soccer scores

MADRID, Jan. 7 (R) — Results of yesterday's 15th round Division Spanish soccer matches were:
Rayo Vallecano zero, Barcelona zero.
Valencia one, Almeria one.
Athletic Bilbao three, Real Zaragoza one.
Atletico Madrid one, Real Madrid one.
Sevilla two, Salamanca zero.
Málaga zero, Real Sociedad zero.
Burgos one, Hercules one.
Espanol one, Sporting zero.

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Mrs. Gandhi set for victory in India's general elections

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (R) -- Jubilant supporters of former prime minister Indira Gandhi, now clearly set for a stunning victory in India's general elections, danced for joy outside their 62-year-old leader's New Delhi home early today.

The ruling Janata Party conceded defeat to Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party with just over a quarter of the results declared.

As Congress (I) continued its sweep with 108 seats out of 142 declared in the 544-member Lok Sabha (lower house) of parliament, the Janata Party said it respected the verdict of the people.

"It's Indira all the way," said a banner headline in the Times of India. The newspaper commented: "She is winning on the strength of her charisma. This is a personal triumph... but no one, literally no one, anticipated the kind of sweep which is now on the cards."

The Indian Express, stating that the Congress (I) Party was heading for a major victory, predicted that Mrs. Gandhi might have a two-thirds parliamentary majority.

As bands accompanied the singing and chanting outside her home, a beaming Mrs. Gandhi emerged to accept flowers and garlands from her supporters.

When reporters asked whether the results surprised her, Mrs. Gandhi said they were expected. "Despite the media's prediction, people have shown faith in my party's programme," she said.

Asked if she was happy, she said: "I am a balanced person. I don't go overboard. I did my duty and did a good job of it, just as I ran the government."

Mrs. Gandhi, dressed in a red sari and black shawl, looked fresh and cheerful despite a tiring four-month campaign across the country.

Pavement shops selling her photographs, flowers and garlands sprang up outside her house, only a stone's throw from the prime minister's official residence.

Mrs. Gandhi added: "Neither the Janata Party nor anyone else can fool the people all the time. People woke to the mistake they made in 1977."

Mrs. Gandhi said the priority of her new government would be to restore law and order and improve the economy.

Counting continued overnight in constituencies which were the first to vote on Thursday and started this morning in those which voted yesterday. Most results are expected by late tonight.

The Indian Express said people voted for Mrs. Gandhi and bothered little about the "candidates who, on their own, may not have secured even a fraction of the votes they got."

"The argument that she alone

can give a stable government to the country seems to have gone down well with the people," it said.

The Janata Party, which swept the polls in 1977 and ruled India for 28 months until it split last July, had won only nine seats so far and the breakaway Lok Dal (People's Party) three. Together, they had more than 300 seats in the outgoing parliament.

The Pro-Soviet Communist Party, the rival Marxist Communist Party and the Congress (U), a rival faction of Mrs. Gandhi's party, had each won two seats.

Mrs. Gandhi's party was leading



Indira Gandhi

in the other 14 Karnataka constituencies and in all 42 constituencies but one in neighbouring Andhra Pradesh state.

Mr. Bansi Lal, defence minister in Mrs. Gandhi's last government and a prominent figure during her 21-month emergency rule, won back his seat in northern Haryana with a margin of 55,000 votes over his nearest Janata rival.

Steel Minister Biju Patnaik of the Lok Dal retained his seat in eastern Orissa.

First partial results from northern Uttar Pradesh showed Mrs. Gandhi's younger son Sanjay ahead in Amethi, where he was defeated by more than 75,000 votes in the last election.

But Caretaker Premier Charan Singh was leading the Congress (I) candidate by 27,000 votes in Bagpat near Delhi and Janata leader Jagjivan Ram was ahead by 6,000 votes in Sasaram constituency in Bihar state.

Mr. Singh, who has been in office for just over four months, is expected to resign in a day or two to clear the way for his successor. Mrs. Gandhi took an early lead

in the two constituencies she contested — Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh where she lost by 55,000 votes in 1977, and Medak in Andhra Pradesh. If she wins both seats, she would have to vacate one and there would be a by-election.

The daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister when it became independent in 1947, Mrs. Gandhi was brought up in wealth and luxury and educated in Britain at Oxford University and at schools in Switzerland.

Despite her background, she regards herself as a socialist and her lifestyle — she lives in a modest one-storey house in New Delhi — reflects her beliefs.

As the eager disciple of independence leader Mahatma Gandhi, and as the confidante of her father, Mrs. Gandhi spent her early life in the inner courts of politics and power.

Her upbringing in the aristocratic Nehru household was a mixture of realism and idealism. "My mother taught me to keep my feet firmly on the ground and my father was never tired of insisting that I should hitch my wagon to a star," she once said.

Her path to the top led her first to the office of president of the Congress Party in 1959, then to a ministership in charge of information in 1964, and two years later to the office of prime minister.

Growing in stature with the responsibilities of office, the slim retiring widow, once thought too frail for a political career, became the dominant figure in Indian politics.

In the spring of 1971, she was caught in an emotional national crisis when Pakistan forces cracked down violently against East Pakistani secessionists. Bitter fighting broke out between troops and Bengali nationalists, who proclaimed the independent state of Bangladesh.

Mrs. Gandhi faced strong parliamentary demands for recognition of the Bengali dissidents and for forceful action against Pakistan. At times, tension between the two countries came close to flashpoint.

The crisis eventually brought the two countries, which had been confronting each other uneasily for 24 years, into total war.

After the Congress Party split in 1969 into left and right wings, Mrs. Gandhi remained in power as head of the left faction. But she lost her overall parliamentary majority and was dependent for support on Pro-Moscow communists, regional parties and other sympathisers.

In an attempt to regain an absolute majority in parliament, she called an election in March 1971 and the gamble paid off hand-

somely.

Her ruling wing of the Congress Party gained a massive victory and she immediately pledged to work to bridge the gap between the rich and poor.

Mrs. Gandhi nationalised the banks and began a complicated process of trying to curb the privileges of India's former princely rulers, and to stop financial allowances paid to them by the government.

Her political opponents accused her of ruthless manoeuvring to stay in power, saying she was running a risk of opening the doors to communism.

Her rule certainly became more autocratic over the next few years as the country's problems worsened and the tide of public opinion turned against her. When it seemed clear, after the loss of a damaging court case over corrupt electoral practices in mid-1975, that it was time to step down, she resisted, perhaps partly in the belief that there was no one else to lead the country.

Mrs. Gandhi took pride in a one-time description of her as "the only man in the cabinet" and in her later years in power rode rough-shod over her pliable party colleagues.

She imposed the internal emergency on June 26, 1975 only days after a court verdict and a humiliating defeat in state elections in Gujarat on which she had staked her personal prestige.

Conviction in the high court at Allahabad carried with it automatic disqualification from elective office for six years. This was stayed pending Mrs. Gandhi's appeal to the supreme court, which in November 1975 set aside the conviction and removed her six-year disqualification.

Following the declaration of the emergency, she jailed hundreds of her leading political opponents without reference to her cabinet colleagues. The cabinet approved the decision on the emergency several hours after it came into effect.

Surrounded by a coterie of officials and hardline advisers, headed by her son Sanjay and the former defence minister Bansi Lal, Mrs. Gandhi became more isolated and appeared to lose touch with the national mood.

She spoke mainly to groups assembled regularly by her supporters at her house in New Delhi or to crowds specially gathered for her meetings in other centres.

Political observers here attributed her downfall to the authoritarian and extra-constitutional excesses of the emergency. The government's most unpopular programme was a mass population control drive in which some seven million Indians were sterilised in eight months.

Yugoslavia moves to allay concern over Tito's health

BELGRADE, Jan. 7 (R) -- The official Yugoslav press moved today to allay public concern about the health of 87-year-old President Tito by printing photographs of him lunching with the specialists who are treating him for circulatory problems.

President Tito, the last surviving leader of the World War Two era, was discharged from a hospital in the northern city of Ljubljana on Saturday after a two-day stay.

But he needs further intensive treatment for trouble with blood vessels in his legs, an official announcement said at the weekend. It gave no further details, but official and medical sources believed that the ailment involved severe varicose veins and phlebitis, an inflammation of the veins.

President Tito was examined yesterday by two prominent foreign specialists in heart and circulatory conditions, Dr. Michael de Baake of the United States and Soviet Dr. Marat Kniazeyev.

Today the official newspaper Borba, virtually a Communist Party organ, and its mass circulation sister daily Vescernje Novosti, published front-page pictures of the president at lunch dressed in a dark suit and wearing sunglasses. He was chatting at a table with the foreign specialists and eight Yugoslav professors at his private residence 30 kilometres north of Ljubljana.

Well-informed sources said the publication of the photos was clearly designed to assuage widespread fears and uncertainties about his health. So far, state television and radio have relegated news of the illness to a low position in news bulletins, and the television has shown no news films of him since he was admitted to hospital last Thursday.

The well-informed sources said that President Tito was staying at his private residence to remain within easy reach of Ljubljana Medical Centre, which has the best equipment in Yugoslavia for treating heart and circulation problems.

Until about two weeks ago, he appeared in fine mental and physical shape. Last year he paid official visits to ten countries on four continents and received the heads of 41 foreign delegations.

U.S., China discuss how to boost defence contacts

PEKING, Jan. 7 (R) -- U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao today discussed how to encourage and broaden contacts in the defence field, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported.

Mr. Brown, on a one-week visit, had two sessions of talks with Mr. Geng.

The U.S. defence chief also had a meeting and lunch with Foreign Minister Huang Hua, during which they exchanged views on Indochina and other questions of mutual concern, NCNA said.

In the talks with Vice-Premier Geng, also secretary-general of the Communist Party Military Commission, the two sides "had a wide-ranging discussion of the global situation, the situation in Afghanistan and the effects of the Soviet invasion of that country," NCNA said.

The agency quoted a Chinese Defence Ministry spokesman as saying they also discussed "the chances for encouraging and broadening contacts between the Chinese and U.S. defence establishments."

The spokesman reported that Mr. Brown and Mr. Geng "agreed that the present international situation was more turbulent than before, and that the Soviet actions directly endangered world peace and the security of all countries."

As a result, the two sides agreed that "resisting and opposing the Soviet Union's military aggression and its expansionist ambitions was a matter of greater urgency at present," the spokesman said.

U.S., Turkey expect to initial agreement on use of military base

ANKARA, Jan. 7 (R) -- The United States and Turkey are expected to initial an agreement on Wednesday over continued American use of three military bases whose importance has been highlighted by recent events in Iran and Afghanistan.

Western diplomatic sources said that U.S. State Department counsellor Matthew Nimetz and Assistant Deputy Defence Secretary James Sica, who arrived in Ankara at the weekend, had helped put the finishing touches to the accord.

Two of the bases, intelligence-gathering scanning stations in northern and eastern Turkey, monitor Soviet air, naval and ground forces, as well as missile activity, and would be vital for checking Soviet compliance with the projected Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II).

They provided the U.S. with important information before the recent Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the diplomatic sources said.

The third installation is a giant airbase near Adana on the southern Mediterranean coast.

The airbase, located at Incirlik, was used by the U.S. in its 1958 intervention in Lebanon.

President Carter planned to use it a year ago in the evacuation of Americans from Iran at the climax of the anti-Shah revolution. But the then Turkish premier, Mr. Bulent Ecevit, refused to let U.S. marines land at Incirlik.

The seizure last November of the U.S. embassy in Tehran and the subsequent hostage crisis raised the possibility of U.S. retaliation and returned the spotlight to the sprawling Incirlik base.

But the new Turkish Prime Minister, Suleyman Demirel, declared that the U.S. bases in this country must be restricted to NATO activities.

The question of whether the U.S. could use the bases, which are theoretically shared with the Turkish armed forces, to intervene in or gather intelligence in Middle Eastern countries, a major stumbling block, was expected to be resolved on Wednesday. Western diplomatic sources said the U.S. and Turkish negotiators have said publicly about the long-term accord, but sources said the two sides found a compromise wording the extent to which the bases should be tied to strictly military activities.

An annex had been added to the Demirel government to the Incirlik base alone, they said.

The U.S. established bases here after Turkey joined NATO in 1951. There were bases in all before Turkey's Cyprus in 1974.

After the invasion, the Congress imposed a weapons embargo on Turkey, and retaliated by shutting down American installations in the country.

In September 1978, when Carter in office, lifted the embargo. Prime Minister Ecevit decided to allow the bases the three major U.S. bases smaller one, for a one-year period which last Oct. 9.

Since on that date Turkey closed to elections, the status of the bases was extended for three months, until the next day.

Legally, the facilities were operating on a provisional basis until the agreement is fully by the two governments.

The Western sources said Tehran embassy occupied by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had accelerated on the final draft and made acceptable to Turkish public opinion.

The two intelligence stations are at Sinop on the Sea coast, facing the Soviet and Diyarbakir in the east borders with Iran, Iraq and Syria. They became vital to monitoring of SALT II, in loss of similar, better-placed in Iran last year.

The two stations gather from Soviet missile tests, using the strength, accuracy number of warheads on a missile. Under SALT II, missile would be allowed more than ten warheads.

U.S. officials in Ankara said, despite the importance of scanning stations, verified SALT II would also require by high-altitude intelligence-gathering planes the Black Sea region.

The officials declined comment on the progress of talks with Ankara for U.S. over Turkey.

Death of 'Born Free' author being treated as murder case

NAIROBI, Jan. 7 (R) -- Kenyan police are treating the death of naturalist Joy Adamson as murder and three people are helping them with enquiries, the Voice of Kenya radio news said today. The radio quoted Police Commissioner Ben Gethi as saying it was believed the 69-year-old naturalist had been murdered.

First reports said Mrs. Adamson was killed by a lion last Thursday night at the remote bush camp where she was studying the habits of leopards. The radio today quoted President Daniel Arap Moi as saying that certain facts about the death had come to light and a full investigation launched.

Detectives from Nairobi had travelled to the camp at Shaba, 370 kilometres north of Nairobi, to carry out the investigation. A police spokesman said today a report was expected soon.

The Sunday Standard newspaper yesterday said there was little blood and no sign of clawing when Mrs. Adamson's body was found.

Mrs. Adamson was most famous for her three books about Elsa the lioness, one of which, "Born Free", was made into a film. Her books, films and paintings brought wildlife closer to people and there have been a series of tributes to her conservation work.

World News Briefs

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (R) -- The Soviet Union today pledged renewed support for the Kampuchean Government of Heng Samrin, one year after it was installed in Phnom Penh with Vietnamese army backing. The promise came in a greetings message by President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin to Heng Samrin, president of Kampuchea's ruling People's Revolutionary Council. The message, printed on the front page of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, said: "The Soviet Union will continue comprehensively strengthening the relations of close friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the good of the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples." It described the situation in the country as "complicated", a veiled reference to the continuing fight of guerrilla supporters of ousted premier Pol Pot against the year-old government. Nevertheless, the message said Kampuchea had taken significant steps towards building a new society.

PEKING, Jan. 7 (R) -- The secret of long life is to live high up in the hills, eat vegetarian food, work hard, walk a lot and never get angry, according to a report in today's People's Daily. It said this was the conclusion of a survey carried out in a mountainous region of southwest China where scientists had found a large proportion of people over the age of 90.

SEOUL, Jan. 7 (R) -- Seventeen South Korean politicians, including former president Yun Po-Sun, have been formally charged with staging anti-government demonstrations last November. Martial law court sources said today. Although President Choi Kyu-hah last December lifted a four-year-old emergency presidential decree imposed by assassinated President Park Chung-hee banning dissension, the 17 face penalties of up to three years in jail if found guilty of breaking a martial law ordinance prohibiting illegal political activities. Martial law authorities have accused the 82-year-old former president of encouraging and providing funds for a public meeting, attended by about 400 people, to denounce last December's presidential election by an electoral college introduced by the late President Park. The sources said. Thirteen of the accused, including two former members of Mr. Park's Democratic Republican Party, were under arrest, but Mr. Yun, dissident publisher Ham Suk-hun, 78, and two other men were not, the sources added.

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP) -- Union leaders were trying today to settle a six-day-old strike that could cripple British industry. The walkout by 102,000 workers in the state-owned British Steel Corporation (BSC) is for a pay raise of nearly 20 per cent. BSC supplies 54 per cent of the steel used by British industry. The corporation is losing nearly \$1 million and Chairman Sir Charles Villiers said it cannot increase pay more than six per cent. Sources in the three unions involved said a 16 to 17 per cent offer might be acceptable. Mr. Bill Sims of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation accused the Conservative government of creating the crisis by demanding that BSC repay interest on loans for modernisation sooner than expected. The unions said failure of the talks will lead to picketing private steel firms and blocking steel stockpiles. International unions supporting the strike have already ordered a worldwide ban on steel shipments to Britain.

Mozambique: Health by the people

The concentration of sophisticated hospitals and highly trained doctors in a few cities serving only a small percentage of the population is criticised in UNICEF's 1979 report on "The Situation of Children in the Developing World". The report advocates a primary health care approach which would stress low-cost preventive health for the many rather than high-cost curative medicine for the few. Malcolm Segall reports from Mozambique, where the Frelimo government led by President Samora Machel, himself a former assistant nurse, has been pioneering just such an approach.

I remember how amazed I was when I first visited Mozambique soon after its independence to see, in a country so underdeveloped after colonial rule, the sophistication of its major city hospitals. In the last colonial year, a third of the government's health budget was spent on the capital's main hospital, within reach of perhaps eight per cent of the population. Two-thirds of the country's 550 doctors were also working in the capital (now re-named Maputo), many of them in private practice. Whilst the settler community in the towns received privileged and segregated care, a third or more of the children in the country were suffering from malnutrition and 70 per cent of the people lived beyond the reach of any modern health care at all.

This was the health "system" which the Frelimo liberation movement inherited when, after a ten-year guerrilla struggle for independence, it became the government in 1975. By that time a mass medical exodus had left only 85 doctors in the country.

But the movement already had years of experience in health work in the zones it liberated during the war, and it had quickly learned that health was not a matter only for the medical corps. It was necessary to win the enthusiasm and active support of the people. Technical solutions alone could

never overcome the lack of resources nor help to create a participatory and just society.

As a nurse explained to me in what used to be a guerrilla base in Niassa Province: "I was trained in our hospital school in southern Tanzania during the war. Although I am not a doctor I learned to do some operations, like war-injury amputations, because that was what was needed from me. I used to operate in here," he said, pointing to a mud and wattle hut. "It's very rudimentary, but it was better than nothing. The people built our health units and supplied us with food from their collective plots. This cooperation was very important to us when it came to preventive health actions like nutritional education, digging latrines, or mobilising people for immunisations. I was the only trained health worker here, but all our Frelimo members were health educators."

Swift action followed independence. Within a month, all health institutions were nationalised and private medical practice was banned. For the new government this was an essential first step towards the goal of making the country's health resources available to everyone.

Soon afterwards, the number of pharmaceutical products licensed for importation was cut drastically

from 13,000 to 2,600. This saved the valuable foreign exchange, being wasted on unnecessarily sophisticated and expensive drugs so it was possible to buy more of the basic medicines so badly needed. Later the number of pharmaceuticals for use in the health service was cut from 1,100 to 640 for the same reason.

In the first year of independence, a national environmental health campaign was launched in which the rural population was mobilised to dig latrines. The latrines were not always well built and they are not always well utilised, but a great many were dug and sanitation, one of the corner-stones of disease prevention, is gradually improving.

The following year, with the technical help of UNICEF and the World Health Organisation, a second mass campaign was launched — this time to immunise the entire population. Starting in the north and moving systematically southwards, mobile brigades immunised children against tuberculosis and measles, women of child-bearing age against tetanus, and everyone against smallpox. The population was so well mobilised that after two-and-a-half years, ahead of schedule, over ninety per cent of Mozambique's 11 million people had been immunised.

The government has now committed itself to giving first priority to primary health care: a low-cost "package" of preventive and basic curative activities, to be dispensed from health centres with the support of the local population organised through residents' committees, workers' councils, women's and youth groups.

Planning decisions are finalised at the Ministry of Health after consultations with the health authorities in the provinces and

districts. Already over 1,200 primary health care workers have graduated from the country's five health institutes.

In the country's communal villages, Mozambique's equivalent of China's "barefoot doctor" acts as a vital link between these health centre workers and the organised village population. The main role of these village health workers is to involve the people themselves

in promoting their own health, but they also provide simple treatments.

They are chosen by the villages from those among their members who have at least four years of primary schooling. And the village guarantees them subsistence living to the extent that they take time off farming to do health work.

The government provides the

Children and Health

"Taken together, inadequate nutrition, unsafe water, poor sanitation, lack of parental information and the absence of immunisation probably account for some 90% of all deaths of very young children in the developing world" (UNICEF).

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. According to some estimates, three-quarters of health budgets in the developing world are spent on expensive curative care of the sick rather than on cheaply preventing the illness of the many.

NUTRITION At least one child in three in the poorest countries is unhealthy because of inadequate nutrition.

WATER AND SANITATION Four children out of every five in the rural areas of the Third World do not have adequate water supply or safe sanitation.

HEALTH CARE Nine children out of every ten born in the least developed parts of the world are never seen by health workers.

The estimated costs of providing adequate water supply to everybody in the world by the year 1990 is \$8 billion a year. The industrialised world spends \$100 billion a year on alcoholic drinks.

WHAT IS PRIMARY HEALTH CARE? UNICEF advocates that priority be given to mass primary health care because mass care could be prevented by relatively cheap methods.

ADAPTED WATER SUPPLY **ADAPTED NUTRITION** **SAFE SANITATION** **IMMUNISATION AGAINST MAJOR DISEASES** **NATURAL AND LOCAL CARE AND FAMILY PLANNING ADVICE** **CHILDREN AND BLINDNESS** Vitamin A deficiency causes 200,000 children to go blind every year — a tragedy which could be prevented by a daily handful of green vegetables. **BACK-UP REFERRAL SERVICE FOR TREATING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROBLEMS** **PARENTAL EDUCATION IN NUTRITION AND PREVENTATIVE HEALTH METHODS** **TREATMENT FOR ELITE AND COMMON AILMENTS**

six months' training in one of eight rural schools. To date 450 communal village workers have graduated.

A major new feature introduced by Frelimo is health service is collective management of health units following a famous speech by President Samora Machel in which he said that patients' critical poor and inhuman treatment were justified, democratic elected councils were set up in wards and departments.

Maputo Central Hospital. By involving all the workers, their families and the population in solving the hospital's problems, very improvements in hygiene treatment took place of course of a year. This new system of management is being spread to all health units in the country.

Countless problems in the new health structure painfully into operation. By hard facts suggest the things to come.

In the last colonial year government spent 3.7 per cent of its budget on health — all of some \$1.50 per person in Mozambique. By 1978 the Frelimo government had increased the health allocation to 10 per cent or an average of about per head.

In the same period, the number of doctors working in Mozambique fell from 1,100 to about 85, a 25 per cent drop. The proportion of the drug allocation to Maputo Central Hospital dropped from 47 per cent to 10 per cent.

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مركز المعلومات